

D.Ú.

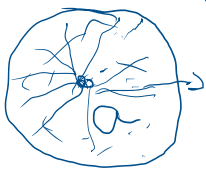
Napísat Taylorov rad pre

$$\ln(1+x)$$

$$\ln(1-x)$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!} (x-a)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$



$$T_n(x|a) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

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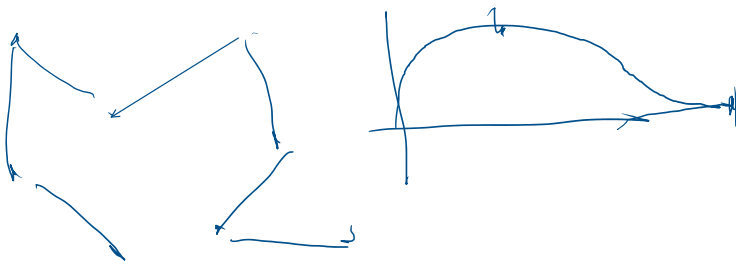
$$\vec{r}_i \quad |\vec{r}_i| = l \quad \text{Nahodný smer}$$

$$\vec{R} = \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i$$

$$\langle \vec{r}_i \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \vec{r}_i \rangle = \frac{\sum \vec{r}_i^{(1)}}{N} \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\langle \vec{R} \rangle = 0$$

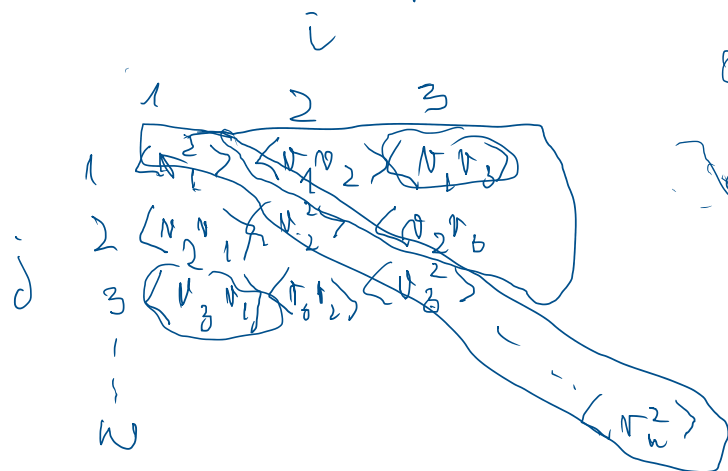


$$\langle \vec{R}^2 \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{r}_i \sum_{j=1}^N \vec{r}_j \right\rangle = N l^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} \langle \vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{r}_j \rangle$$

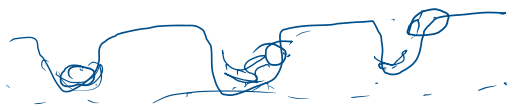
$$\langle \vec{r}_i^2 \rangle = \langle \vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{r}_i \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} \langle \vec{N}_i \vec{N}_j \rangle$$

$$\langle r_i^2 \rangle = \langle \vec{r}_i \cdot \vec{r}_i \rangle = \langle l^2 \rangle = l^2$$



omnino



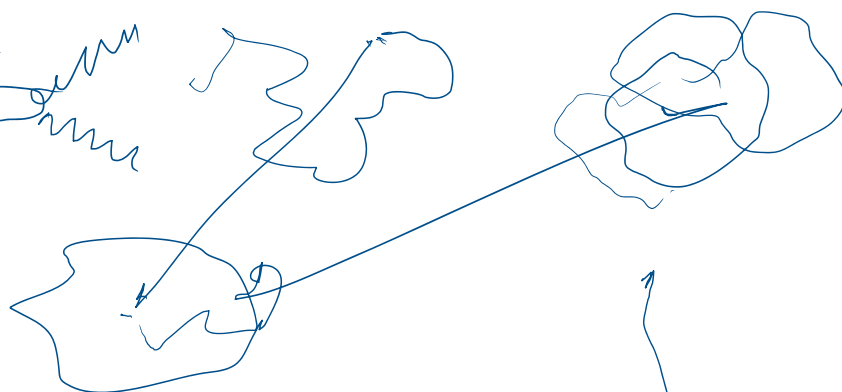
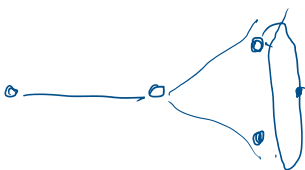
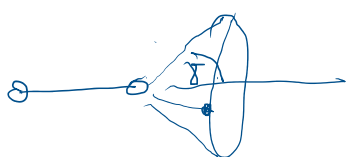
$$= Nl^2 + 2 \sum_i \sum_{j < i} \langle \vec{N}_i \vec{N}_j \rangle$$

$$\langle N_i N_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} l^2$$

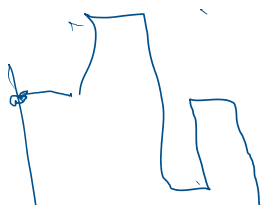


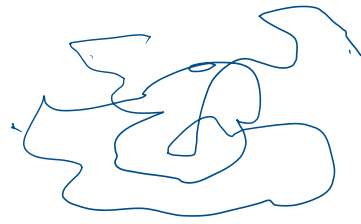
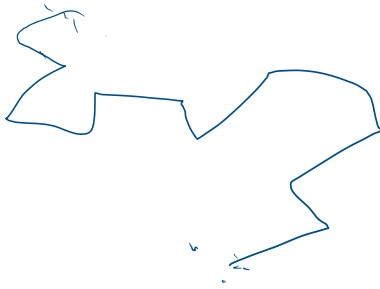
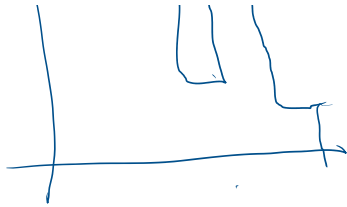
$$\langle \vec{R}^2 \rangle = Nl^2$$

$$\sqrt{\langle R^2 \rangle} \sim \sqrt{N}$$

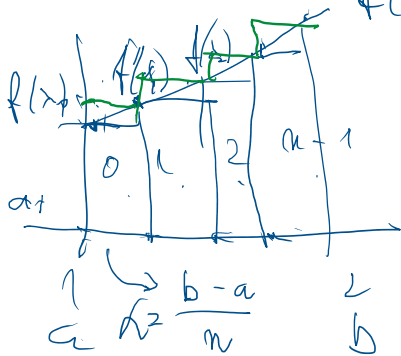
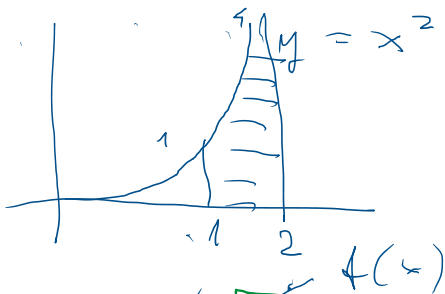
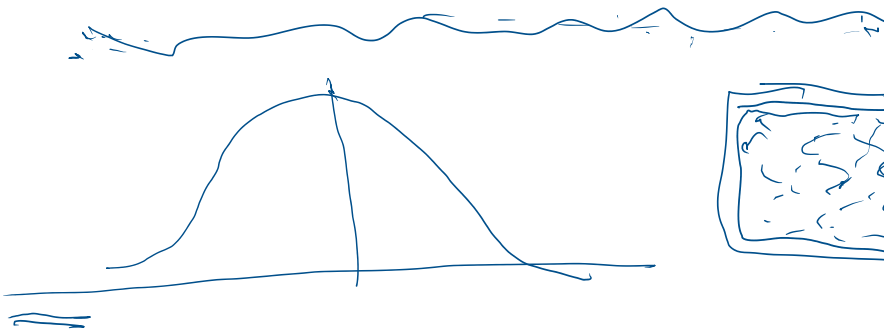


noo





$\sim \sqrt{a}$



$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} \quad \text{šlota stepca}$$

$$x_i = a + ih, \quad i = 0, \dots, n-1$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} h \cdot f(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(x_i)$$

$$S_n^- = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a + ih)$$

$$S_n^+ = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a + ih)$$

$$a + (n-1)h \quad a + nh = b$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & a & & & & & \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\ a & a+h & - & - & - & a(n-1)h & a+nh = b \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n^- &= \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f(a+ih) \Rightarrow \\ &= h \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a+ih)^2 \Rightarrow nha^2 + 2ah^2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i \\ &\quad + h^3 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} nh &= n \frac{b-a}{n} = b-a \\ nha^2 &= a^2(b-a) \\ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i &= 0+1+\dots+(n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 2ah^2 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} &= a(b-a)^2 \frac{n-1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 &= 0+1^2+\dots+(n-1)^2 \Rightarrow \\ &= \frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$h^3 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = \underbrace{(b-a)^3}_{6} \underbrace{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}_{n^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a^2(b-a) + a(b-a)^2 \left[ \frac{n-1}{n} + (b-a)^3 \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6n^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n^- = a(b-a) [a + b - a]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n^- &= \underline{a^2(b-a)} + a(b-a)^2 \\ &\quad + (b-a)^3 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

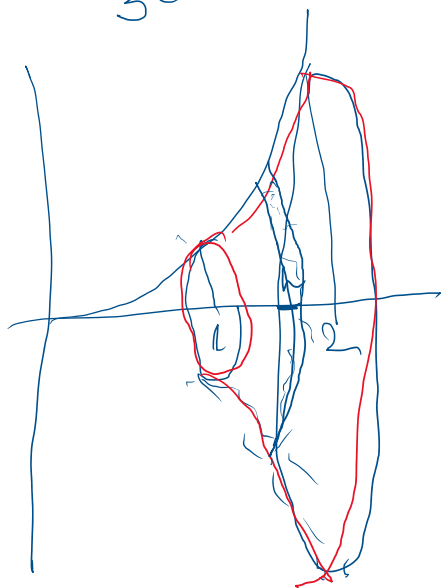
$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$+ (b-a)^3 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= ab(b-a) + \underbrace{(b-a)^3}_{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - \cancel{3b^2a} + \cancel{3ba^2} - a^3 + \cancel{3ab^2} - \cancel{3a^2b})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3)$$



D. u'.

rot. drlo x

- objem

x - plocha